

Thailand: Country Update

The Association of Siamese Architects
under Royal Patronage

23 May 2017
Compiled by Dr. Acharawan Chutarat

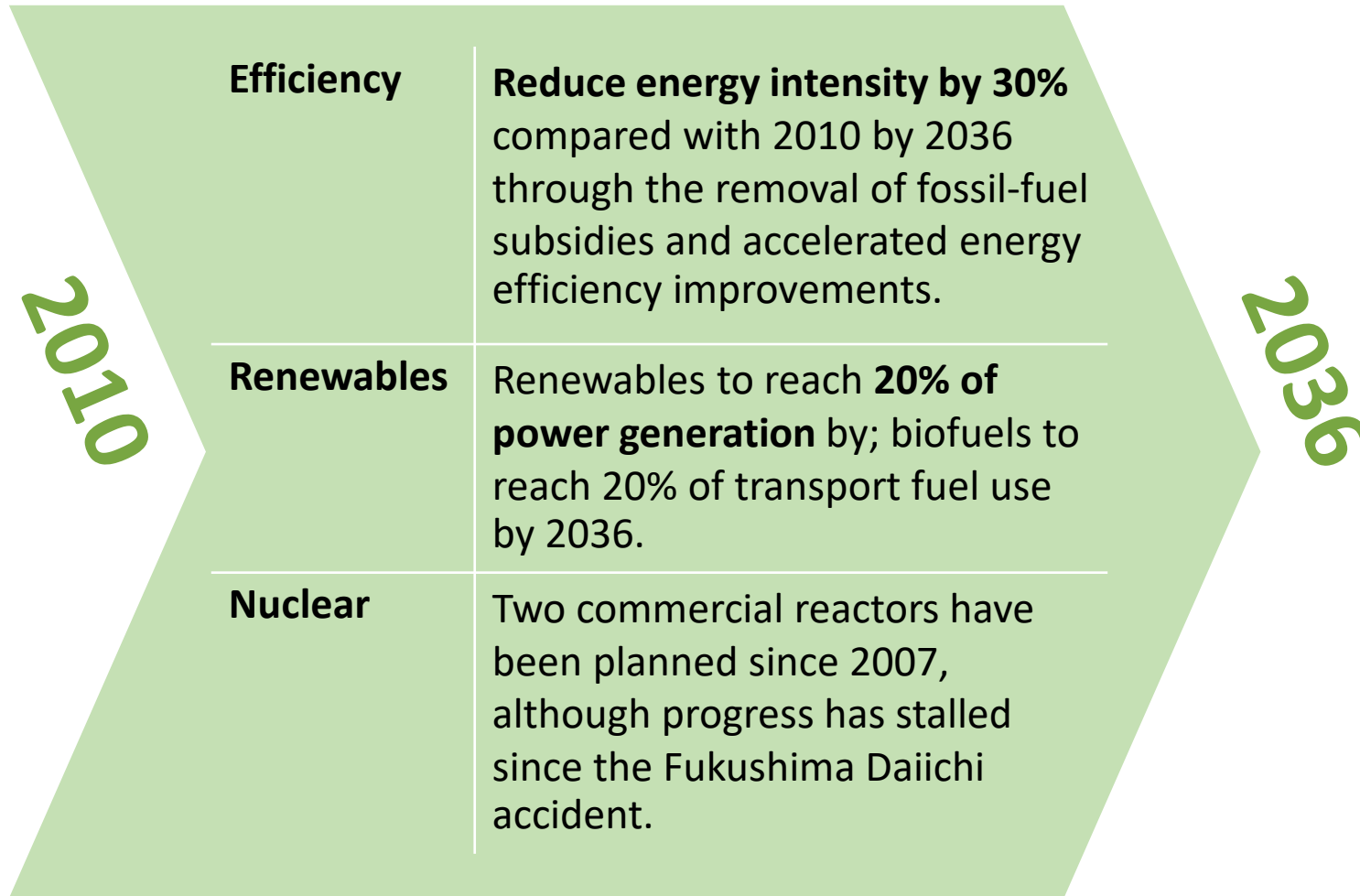


COMMITTEE ON GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURE (ACGSA)



1 Key Policies and Trends

Paris Agreement and Thailand



Thailand Integrated Energy Blueprint (TIEB)

- PDP2015

แผนพัฒนากำลังผลิตไฟฟ้าของประเทศไทย
พ.ศ. 2558 - 2579 (PDP2015)
สำนักงานนโยบาย
และแผนพลังงาน
กระทรวงพลังงาน

- EEP2015

แผนอนุรักษ์พลังงาน พ.ศ.2558-2579
(EEP2015)
สำนักงานนโยบาย
และแผนพลังงาน
กระทรวงพลังงาน

- AEDP2015

แผนพัฒนาพลังงานทดแทนและพลังงานทางเลือก
พ.ศ. 2558 - 2579 (AEDP2015)
กรมพัฒนาพลังงานทดแทน
และอนุรักษ์พลังงาน
กระทรวงพลังงาน

- Oil Plan 2015

แผนบริหารจัดการน้ำมันเชื้อเพลิง
พ.ศ. 2558-2579 (Oil Plan 2015)
กรมธุรกิจพลังงาน
กระทรวงพลังงาน

- Gas Plan 2015

แผนบริหารจัดการก๊าซธรรมชาติของประเทศ
พ.ศ. 2558-2579 (Gas Plan 2015)
กรมเชื้อเพลิงธรรมชาติ
กระทรวงพลังงาน

Power Development Plan (PDP2015)

Fuel	Percentage in 2014	Percentage in 2026	Percentage in 2036
Imported hydro power	7	10 - 15	15 - 20
Clean coal including lignite	20	20 - 25	20 - 25
Renewable energy including hydro	8	10 - 20	15 - 20
Natural gas	64	45 - 50	30 - 40
Nuclear	-	-	0 - 5
Diesel/Fuel oil	1	-	-



Table 4.1 the estimated long-term GDP growth by NESDB (September 2, 2014)

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
GDP	2.0	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0
Year	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	
GDP	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	

GDP Average growth :
3.94% per year

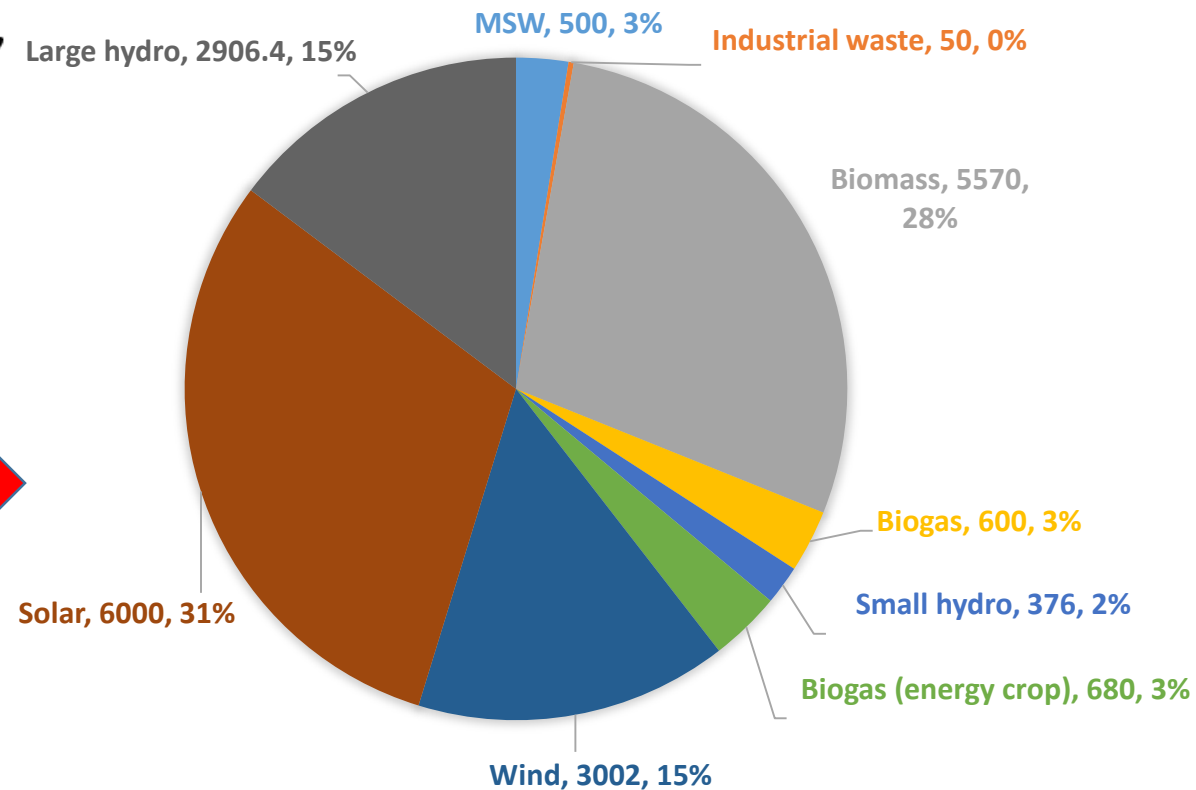
Alternative Energy Development Plan (AEDP2015)

AEDP2015 target is to replace 30 percent of final energy consumption with RE in form of electricity, heat and Bio-fuel by 2036

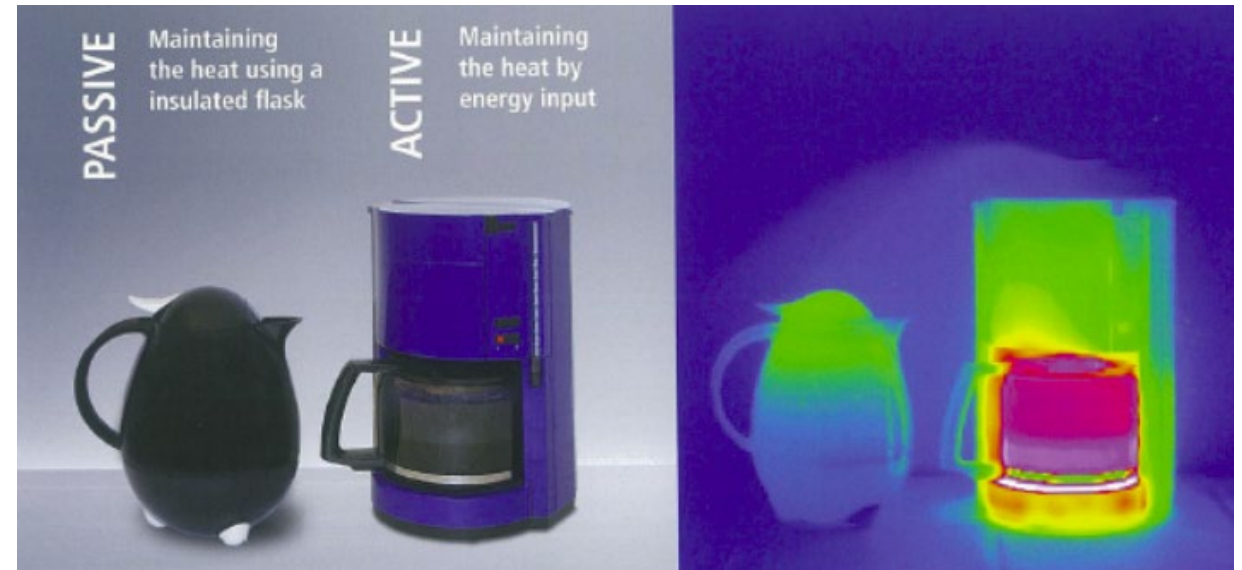
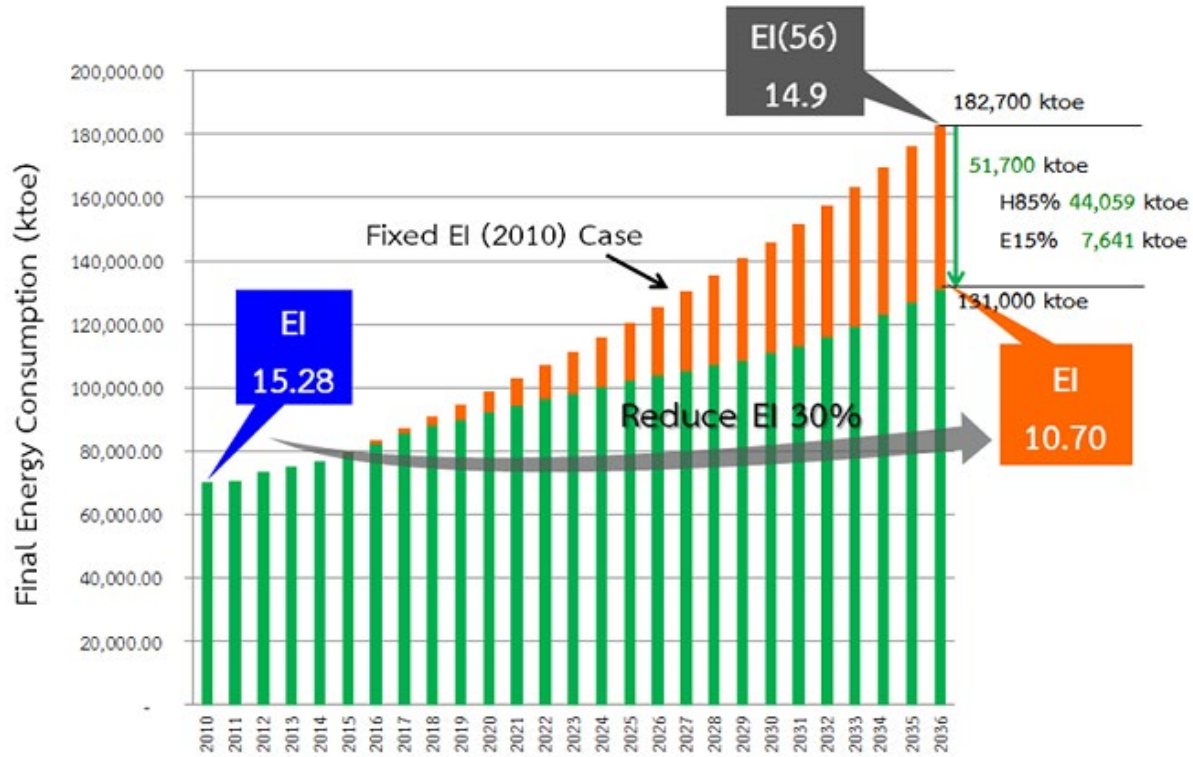
Table 3.1 AEDP Target

Energy	Share of RE (%)		Final Energy Consumption at 2036
	Status As of 2014	Target by 2036	
Electricity: Electricity	9	15 - 20	27,789
Heat: Heat	17	30 - 35	68,413
Bio-fuels : Fuels	7	20 - 25	34,798
RE : Final Energy Consumption	12	30	131,000

2036 TARGET OF ELECTRICITY GENERATION BY TYPE OF FUEL (MW)



Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP2015)





“Reduced expandable use of energy and Energy efficiency improvement”

Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP2015)

<p>High Energy Performance Standards (HEPs) + Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles-high EE vehicles, mandatory energy labeling, enforcement of MEPs • Enforcement of MEPs for appliances, buildings and vehicles
<p>Building Energy Code (BEC)</p>	<p>Energy Conservation Promotion Acts (1992, 2009) Royal Decree on designated buildings (1995) > 2000 m2: 5 majors: OTTV-RTTV, Lighting, A/C, hot water, whole building compliance and Renewable energy</p>
<p>Energy Efficiency Labeling</p>	<p>Mandatory of Labeling for appliances, buildings and vehicles, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)-for >4000m2 residential, >10,000m2 commercial project EGAT's electrical appliance labeling Thai Green Building Institute labeling (TGBI)</p>
<p>Monetary Incentives</p>	<p>Funds for amount of energy saved, R&D technologies, HR, ESCO, low interest rate, tax, EE product cost subsidy 20% and < 3M Baht, soft loan Government Housing Bank (GHB) Standard offer Program (SOP) Technical assistance for EERS</p>
<p>Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS)</p>	<p>Large scale energy business is required for minimum EERS</p>

a revised **Building Energy Code** to be effective in **2017** for large buildings > **10,000 sqm.**, new and old. In **2019** will apply to buildings > **5,000 sqm.**, and to > **2,000 sqm.** in **2022.**

The new Building Energy Code (BEC) + Web-based tool

		Existing BEC		Draft New BEC (late 2017 or early 2018)
Max. RTTV (Roof Thermal Transfer Value) For building type A,B,C*		15, 12, 10 W/m ²	➤	10, 8, 6 W/m ²
Max. OTTV (Overall Thermal Transfer Value) For building type A,B,C*		50, 40, 30 W/m ²	➤	50, 40, 30 W/m ²
Max. LPD (Lighting Power Density) For building type A,B,C*		14, 18, 12 W/m ²	➤	10, 11, 12 W/m ²
A/C	Split type	COP > 3.22 ()		COP > 3.22-4.39 ()
	Air-cooled chiller Reciprocating Rotary /Screw and Scroll Centrifugal	kW/ton < 1.31-1.33 kW/ton < 1.24 kW/ton < 0.78-0.89 kW/ton < 0.62-0.76	➤	kW/ton < 1.12 kW/ton < 0.88 kW/ton < 0.70 kW/ton < 0.61-0.67
Renewable Energy		Only PV energy is considered.	➤	PV energy, Heat to electrical energy, and Other renewable energy are considered.

* Type A = Office, School
Type B = Commercial and public buildings
Type C = Hotel, Healthcare, Apartment

12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2022)

- identifies “**Green City**” project and **carbon reduction plan** in its sustainable development strategy.
- enacts laws requiring **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)** in public policies, plans, programs.

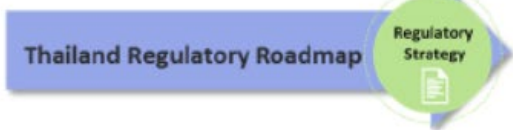
Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)

- develops “**Low-Carbon City**” strategies and collaborates with municipalities to plan and implement district development programs.

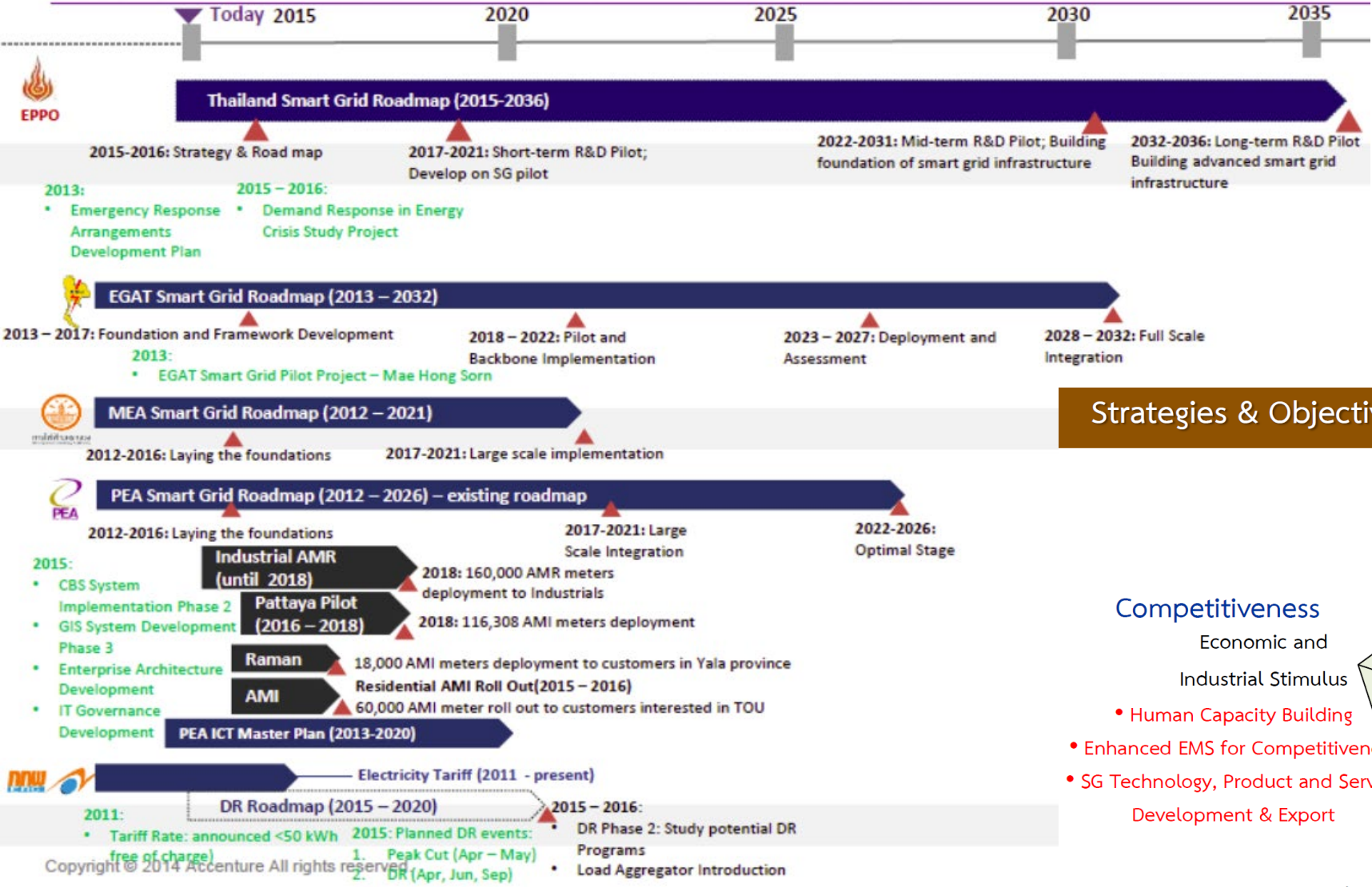


Thailand Regulatory Roadmap

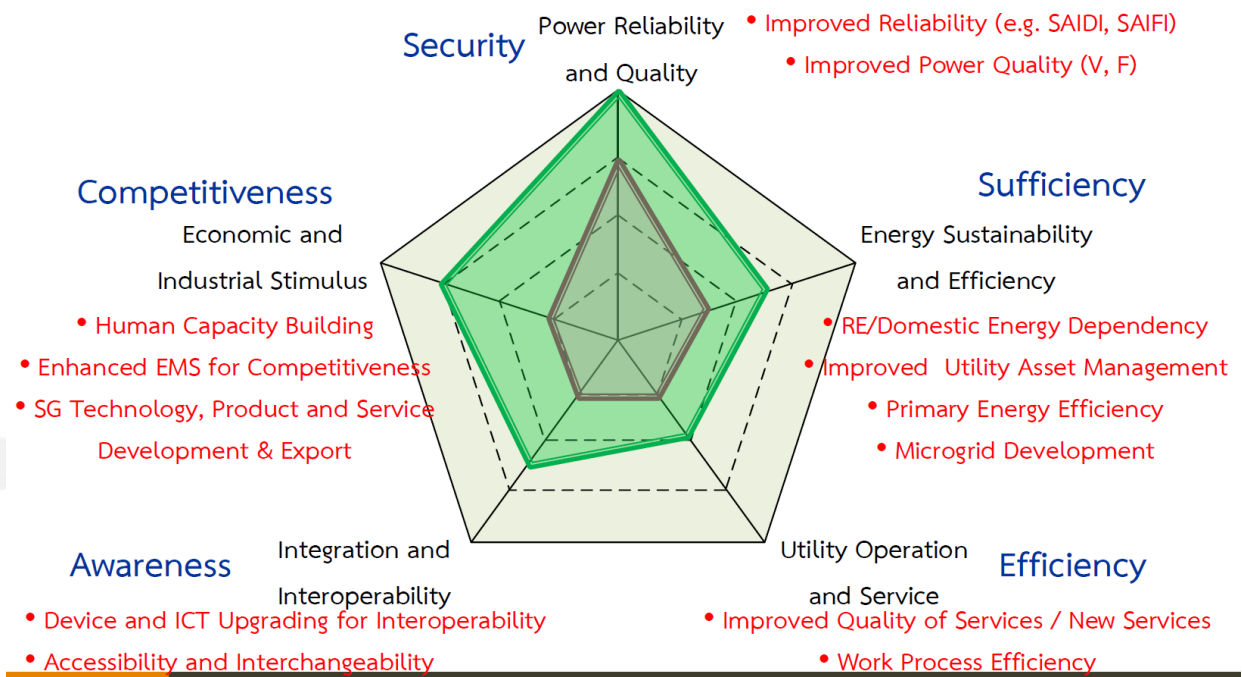
National and PEA Plans and Policies – Smart Grid Focused



Master plan of smart grid development 2015-2036



Strategies & Objectives



Thailand Green Building Institute

Thai's Rating of Energy and Environmental Sustainability, not yet endorsed by government.



Established By ASA + EIT

Released:

- 1.TREES – **NC V1.1** for New Construction and Major Renovation
- 2.TREES – **PRE NC** (for FAR Bonus) for Preparation of New Construction and Major Renovation
- 3.TREES – **NC / CS** for New Construction and Major Renovation and Core and Shell Building
- 4.TREES – **EB** (Existing Building)

Developing:

TREES – **NC V1.2**

TREES

Thai's Rating of Energy and Environmental Sustainability

Bangkok New City Planning Code

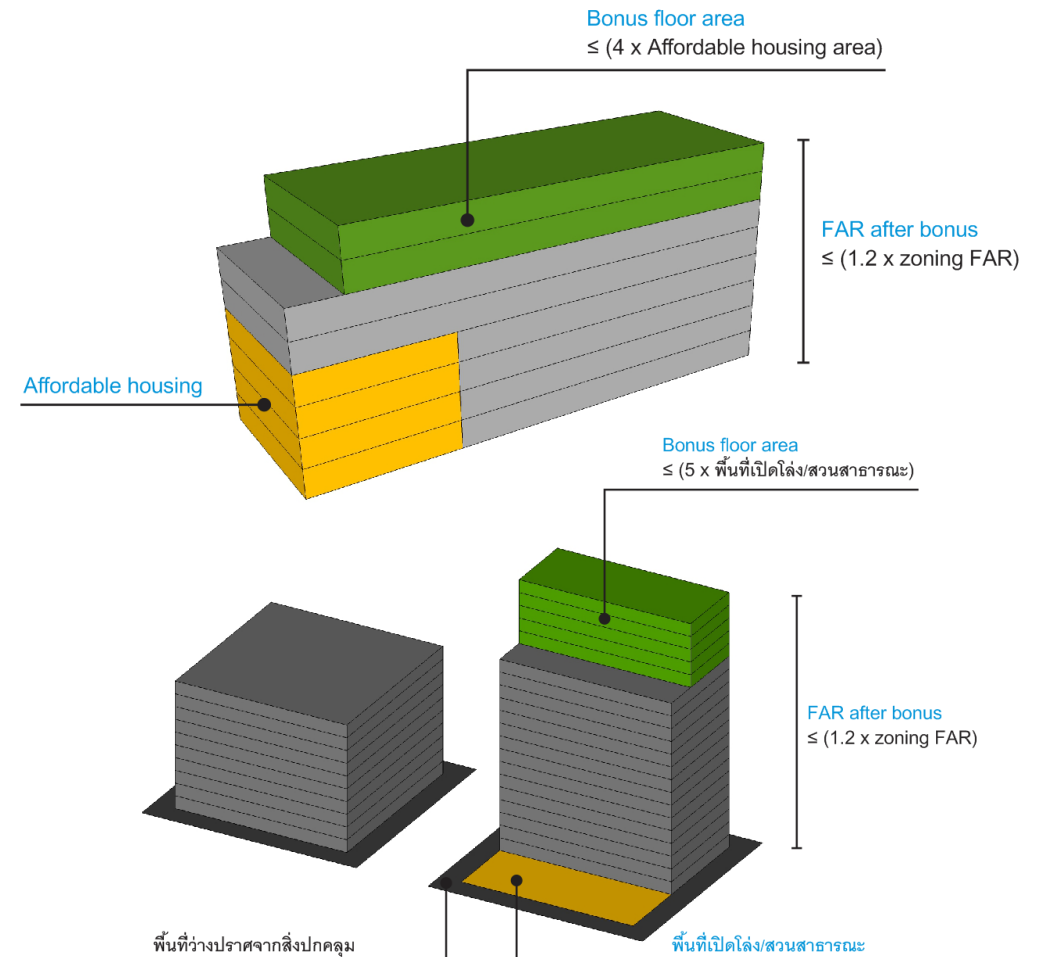
1. Affordable housing
2. Urban public space
3. Mass transit Park & Ride
4. Rain water retention can have 5% more buildable area

5. Green building

Developments that are **certified green (TGBI)** can have **5-20%** more buildable area

- 5% for 1st Level (Certified)
- 10% for 2nd Level (Silver)
- 15% for 3rd Level (Gold)
- 20% for 4th Level (Platinum)

Must pass OTTV/RTTV of the Thai Building Energy Code



within 500 m radius from mass transit station: **30 m² bonus** floor area per 1 **free parking space**

50 m² of site area per **1 m³ of water retention**

Thai Green Building Institute (TGBI) refused to become GBC member.

Membership fee, organization and requirements and benefits benefits

2

Resilient/Sustainable Projects

Green Certificate and Supports

- Green Label Program (Thai Environmental Institute)
- Green Leaf Hotel
- “Number 5” electrical appliances (EGAT)
- Energy Labeling Program (DEDE)
- Thailand Energy Awards
- **ASA Green Building Award**
- Thai Green Building Institute (ASA/EIT)
- Pollution Control Department (Green Government Building)



กรมควบคุมมลพิษ
POLLUTION CONTROL DEPARTMENT



อาคารอนุรักษ์พลังงาน



Low Carbon Municipality Projects (2012-2015)

- Initiated by National Municipality League of Thailand (NMT) with support from European Union from 2012-2015
- Total 175 cities (N 61, NE 56, Central 20, E 14, S 24) participated to gain awareness, knowledge, changes toward low carbon cities under 4 strategies.
- Implemented with measurable KPIs, follow up procedures and PR
- Results from potential cities to be further developed have been fully implemented in 2015-2017



Developing 15 Low Carbon-Bike-Resilient Prototype Cities (2015-2017)

Local vision, mission, policies and strategic action with objectives and time frame

Assigned tasks to responsible teams with policies to strengthen and drive organization and public

Create activities to build understanding, potential and knowledge with database system

Communicate and PR to all stakeholders through participatory processes and follow up procedures for lesson learned.

Low Carbon city

Bike city

Resilient city

Happy, Well-Being People Sustainable Environment



Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network: ACCCRN

: Hadyai and Chiangrai as pilot projects

Mekong-Building Climate Resilience Asian Cities: M-BRACE

: Udonthani and Phuket as pilot projects

Urban Climate Resilience in Southeast Asia Partnership Project

Smart Cities Clean Energy: Implement 7 cities (22 May, 2017)



พลังงานอัจฉริยะ (Smart energy)

การสัญจรอัจฉริยะ (Smart mobility)

ชุมชนอัจฉริยะ (Smart community)

สิ่งแวดล้อมอัจฉริยะ (Smart environment)

เศรษฐกิจอัจฉริยะ (Smart economy)

อาคารอัจฉริยะ (Smart building)

การบริหารจัดการเมืองแบบอัจฉริยะ (Smart governance)

นวัตกรรมอัจฉริยะ (Smart Innovation)

Bangkok Resilient City: 3 Strategic Pillars

Official announcement and 70+ projects, launched, February, 2017

Flood

Quality of Life

Economic

Flood protection

Mobility

Emergency Responsive Plan

Health + Well-Being

Economic + Equality

Bangkok Strategic Plan Objectives

Scope of the Master Plan

(1) Environmental Sustainable Transport;

(2) Energy Efficiency and Alternative Energy;

(3) Efficient Solid waste management and Wastewater Treatment,

(4) Green Urban Planning; and

(5) Adaptation planning

BAU emission and mitigation targets in 2020 (by Sector)

Sector	Year 2013	Year 2020		
	GHG emission	Future GHG emission in BAU Scenario	Future GHG emission with Bangkok Master Plan Implementation	Expected reduction/absorption amount (reduction rate against BAU)
Transport	13.76	17.91	14.91	3.00 (-16.75%)
Energy	25.60	30.94	26.85	4.09 (-13.22%)
Waste and wastewater	4.55	4.93	4.73	0.20 (-4.06%)
Green urban planning	-0.045	-0.045	-0.049	-0.004 (+8.89%)
Total	43.87	53.74	46.44	7.29 (13.57%)

Thank you